

JOHN P. HARRIS & CO., Publishers.

WALLACE GRUBBS, Editor.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1875.

ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

An Interesting Letter from Jerome R. Wells.

Correspondence of THE HARTFORD HERALD.

ABOARD STEAMER VICTORIA.

August 9, 1875.

A TENDER PARTING SCENE.

Editor HERALD:—The scene on leaving

the pier at New York was a very affecting

one. I found it more difficult to keep

my eyes dry, than I had imagined, on

seeing so many tears. There was quite a

crowd assembled on the pier to witness the

departure of the steamer. Fathers and

mothers parting from their children, sis-

ters and brothers parting from each other,

young ladies separating from their lovers,

and all parting from friends, possibly never

to see each other again. Some would

have alternate spells of convulsive crying

and laughter, whilst others would sob

continuously. There was one young lady

in particular who attracted my attention.

I suspected that she was parting with

that "dear one" that had been speaking of

in his "Bridge of Sighs." They stood

on deck, close together, talking, seem-

ingly, very confidentially, and their eyes

beaming admiration for each other, when

the bell tapped (that awful tap). She

shook her arms lovingly around his neck,

and cried, "O George!" He put his arm

around her waist, and his only response

was, "Mary, you are a honey lassie!"

(They were both Scotch.) Then followed

the parting kiss—the shake of the hand—

and he was off.

JEROME "COTTONS" TO HER, OF COURSE, AND

DISCOVERED A PARAGON.

She was a young lady rather prepos-

sing in appearance, with a very bright

and sparkling gray eye, and on entering

into conversation with her, I found her to

be possessed of more than ordinary

research and intelligence. Born and reared

near Glasgow, Scotland, evidently of good

family, she had been on a visit to some

relatives in America, and was on her way

home. It seemed to me that she had read

and could tell me something of every book

of note that has been written from the

days of Josephus to the present time. I

was surprised to find her extensive ac-

quaintance with American as well as Eu-

ropean poets; and from her favorite Burns

she could quote line after line, and put

into them that Scotch accent and feeling

that I never heard before.

HE ENDEAVORS TO "PUMP" HER.

I told her of the scene I had witnessed

at the pier, and ventured to suggest she

would be likely to go back to America

soon. "I don't know, I'm sure," she

said. "I am a believer in forerestimation.

What is to be, will be. If that is to be

not, I can't tell." But the tears stood in

her eyes when she told me she was the last

one to leave the ship.

ALL OFF TOGETHER.

We left the pier on Saturday, July 31st,

at 3 o'clock P. M. At the same hour the

City of Richmond, of the Luman line, the

Republic, of the White Star line, (both for

Liverpool via Queenstown,) and the Ger-

man steamer, Main, for Bremen, all sailed

from their respective piers. The above

named (all large vessels) and ours, the

Victoria, got a reasonably fair start within

a short distance of each other. There

was some curiosity among the passengers

to know which was going to take the lead,

and I very much feared, at first, that we

were going to be "distanced," as our

steamer seemed to lag back a little. She

rallied, however, and the vessels ran

within a short distance of each other for

several hours, until they finally branched

off on their several courses.

PHOTO. OF THE VICTORIA.

I will endeavor to give you a descriptive

outline of our steamer, her Captain, the

line to which she belongs, &c. She is

375 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a

capacity of 3,150 tons, draws twenty-two

feet of water, and has a 500-horsepower

engine. I am told that she is the next-best

of the 37 steamers of the Anchor line.—

Her saloon is elegantly finished, and the

entire ship seems to be neat and

surprise, a rather small, dirty-looking

ship, with little cramped-up staterooms,

and a dejected look about the whole ves-

sel, and, to add to our disgust, we had to

be continually on the *qui vive* to keep from

being run over by some cattle they were

taking aboard, while we were going to and

from the ship. We found the Victoria, a

large and commodious vessel, was adver-

tised to sail at the same hour for Glasgow,

in Scotland. So we went to work

and succeeded in getting our tickets and

luggage transferred to the Victoria with-

out much trouble. The Company will

send us from Glasgow to Liverpool or

London by rail, the fare to all those

places being about the same from New

York. We will go from Glasgow to Ed-

inburgh, and from thence to London.

"A SMOOTH SEA AND FAVORABLE WIND."

Up to this time we have had a remark-

ably calm sea most of the time. We got

fairly out on a smooth sea Saturday morn-

ing dark. The water looked as smooth

as a floor, and the vessel glided along as

smoothly as does the Morning Star on the

bosom of the placid Ohio, at the rate of

about 12 knots an hour. I went to bed

that night entirely insensible of any

cause for sea-sickness. The next day was

Sunday, with us in one sense only—that

of the brightness of the sun. The sky

was almost entirely clear of clouds, and

the passengers all seemed in fine spirits.

Such expressions as, "Oh, isn't it a beau-

tiful morning?" "Delightful!" "Perfectly

lovely!" were often heard, from the fair

ones especially, several of whom were

very agreeably disappointed at not find-

ing themselves sea-sick.

NOW IT TAKES THEM.

Up till the third day there was no one

sick. I began to feel a little "squirmy"

on the morning of that day, before break-

fast. I found that my appetite was fail-

ing. However, I partook of a light break-

fast, and started on deck for a walk to

dispel my bad feelings. The vessel

seemed to pitch and roll more than usual

that morning, and I soon found myself

at the rear of the steamer, leaning over

the iron railing, "hollerin' 'New York'

in a very earnest manner. For three

days I was very sick. The physician

was called in to see me on the third day,

and gave me a dose of something, and I

got better. I could not endure food of

any kind for more than 48 hours.

NOW THEY LIVE ON SHIMMERS.

The Scotch manner of living on board

the ship is very peculiar. We have a

dish of oatmeal porridge brought to us in

the morning before we get out of bed.

At 8 o'clock we have breakfast, at 12

lunch, dinner at 4, and tea at 7, from two

to four changes each time. So, you see,

if one is inclined to be an epicure, he can

indulge to his stomach's content.

"MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS"

I have just been on deck looking at

"Mother Carey's Chickens," an small

black bird, a little larger than a ordi-

nary chimney swallow. These birds will

follow a ship for hundreds of miles, oc-

casionaly darting down and seeming to

alight on the water immediately in the

wake of the ship. I am told that they

feed on little oily globules that float on

the water, and will eat nothing else.

THE LAZY, LOLLING WHALES.

We have seen several whales of differ-

ent sizes—some very large ones—and it

is remarkable what indifference they seem

to manifest towards everything. I have

not seen one immediately in front of the

ship, but those I have seen looked as

though they would not turn their course

for anything. They seem to feel that they

are "monarchs of all they survey," float-

ing leisurely along, and occasionally

spouting up the water to a distance of sev-

eral feet in the air.

"OFF THE BANKS."

On the morning of the fourth day, we

got up to find ourselves off the Banks of

Newfoundland, among a great many fish-

ing boats. What an immense business

this is! The whole surface of the ocean

was spotted with the boats of the codfish

catchers.

ICEBERGS.

The next morning the Captain an-

nounced that we were in the iceberg re-

gion. We looked eagerly for icebergs all

day, and had about abandoned it, when,

just after sunset, some one on deck

shouted, "Iceberg!" and in a moment all

were on deck and had a good view of a

very large one several miles south of us.

It looked more like a large pile of snow

than anything else I can describe. Quite

an

EXCITING LITTLE INCIDENT

occurred while we were looking at the

iceberg. The sailors have as a law

among themselves, that no one except a

sailor shall ascend the masts, on pen-

alty of being tied up there or treated to a

whistle of brandy. A young man, a pas-

senger, from New York, in his eagerness

to look at the iceberg, bounded up the

mast. He had scarcely started up, be-

fore we went three miles after him. He

saw that they were in chase, so he

climbed clear to the top of the mast,

closely pursued by the sailors. When

he reached the top, he saw that he was

in a close place. He hesitated a moment.

He saw that his only chance was to

leap from the mast, catch a

rope, and slide down. It was a

fearful leap for one unskilled. All was

silent as death below. He made the

leap, caught the rope, and came whiz-

ing down, "like a streak." The sailors

followed, and met him as he reached the

deck, and claimed their bottle of brandy.

He refused to pay it, claiming that he had

made his escape. The sailors persisted

in their demand. He would not accede

to it, and finally the officers interceded

and sent the sailors away.

NEARING OLD IRELAND.

We have now been out nine days, and

most of them good weather. We are

about 300 miles from Londonderry, Ire-

land, and expect to reach there by 12

o'clock to-morrow. From there it is only

nine hours run to Glasgow. I feel that a

sight of "old mother earth" would be

truly refreshing.

J. B. W.

ANOTHER TEACHER TALKS.

CENTERTOWN, KY., Aug. 31.

EDITOR HERALD:—In your last week's

issue was an article entitled, "Views of a

Teacher." I am one of the examples of

weakness mentioned in that article, and

as some of my views are different from

his, I propose to discuss in a friendly

manner some of the grievances of "R. C."

in order that you and your readers may

have the "Views of Two Teachers." R. C.

seems to be sour on everything he

mentions pertaining to schools, except

Butler's grammar, the Elementary spell-

ing book, and the *shakes* of Noah Webster.

I will subscribe to what he says of But-

ler's grammar, and I think I have due

reverence for the *shakes* of Noah Webster;

but introducing Butler's spellers in place

of Webster's, we should look at the books,

not at the *shakes* of the authors. I

learned to spell from the old Elementary

when at school, and I yet look that book

for the good it has done. I love the au-

thor of it, too, because his works on lex-

icography have tended to purify and

adorn the English language. Every

American, every English-speaking son of

Adam, should pay high honors to the

name of Noah Webster for the good

books he has written; but his school

books are not so well suited to the schools

of to-day as they were to those of twenty

years ago. The old Elementary answered

our purpose very well when we made a

child spell for two or three years without

trying to read. The idea then acted up-

on, was that a child should learn a large

vocabulary of hard words before attempt-

ing to learn the use of any of them by

practice in reading. Now the system is

changed, and the child is taught to read

while it can spell very few words.

The new system seems to be the better one.

At any rate, it is the one in vogue, and

Butler's spellers seem better adapted to it

than Webster's. A great many of the

first words that a child uses are found in

the fore-part of Butler's speller and in

the back part of Webster's. The words

long, when, then, thing, the, than, then, then,

this, thus, that, with, and a host of others

are thus situated. To make my meaning

plain, I ask, how far can a child read

without calling and understanding the

word that some may claim superiority

for Webster's speller, because the letters

are marked; but this sounds better in

theory than in practice. For all practi-

cal purposes the marks are to a small

child nothing but a source of needless,

erud confusion. Many teachers, who

have learned all they know about spell-

ing from that book, frankly admit that

they know very little about the marks.

But little attention has been given to them

in our schools. But some stickler for

the marking system, would ask if they

should be thrown away entirely. I an-

swer, no. I would retain them in the

Dictionaries, and the Dictionary class

should be instructed in the use of the

marks. Every member of it should be

urged to a complete mastery of the Key.

The expanding mind can then easily

grasp the principles and make immediate

application of them. The key then be-

comes the key that will unlock the gate-

way to halls of correct pronunciation.

A few more words about Noah Web-

ster and I will leave him. That he was

a profound and energetic scholar, needs

no proof but his works. It is not generally

known, however, by those who in a

manner worship his memory, that he al-

lowed a good portion of his otherwise

valuable time to be wasted in literary

folly into which he was led by his

ambition for fame and an over-estimate

of his influence. I allude to the time when

he taught (and practiced, too) that words

should be spelled as they are pronounced.

Here is an extract from the preface of a

volume of Essays written by him and

published in 1790. "During the course

of ten or twelve years I have been labor-

ing to correct popular errors and to assist

my young brethren in the role to truth

and virtue. * * * Much time

has been spent which I do not regret, and

much censure incurred which my heart

tells me I do not deserve. * * *

The reader will observe that the orthog-

raphy is not uniform. The reason is, &c."

This spelling of the late Noah Webster,

with a great big title or two, resembles

that of Josh Billings. But enough on

this point. He backed from his rash po-

sition and made a man of himself.

Our friend R. C. does not like our In-

stitutes, and thinks that if the Common

School Teachers could reject the law cre-

ator, they would send it to the nether

world. He seems to think the

institute will enable any one to make any

visible improvement. He says the teachers

come up quietly as sheep and foot the

bill of expenses. My opinion is, and I

think I can be borne out in it, that many

fail to attend, and some who attend fail

to enroll and pay. Perhaps this might be

calculated, that is, walking away from

the bill. A great many teachers do not

appreciate our Institutes as they should.

It seems strange to me that any teacher

or any lover of education, should be op-

posed to them. The cause of education

in this country took a fresh impetus and

an upward tendency with our first In-

stitute. Every succeeding one has been a

means of advancement, and we to-day

have a better corps of teachers than ever

before. The Institute of last year was,

perhaps, the least valuable of any that

we have had. Why? Because of rainy

weather, and the absence of R. C.'s

"Dubbed Professors," who he says are

"imported" to conduct the "ephemera," as

he calls them. Meek, indeed, must be

that teacher who cannot make enough

improvement at a good Institute to over-

pay his expenses. Can he not gain a bet-

ter idea about something that will be

useful to him as a teacher; the motions

of the earth, for instance; how the seasons

are produced; difficult points in mathe-

matics, grammar, composition, school

government, or something of the kind?

Does he know all about all these? If so

it is to be hoped that his complaint is

only an imaginary expansion of the

head. Is he so dull he cannot learn.

Then let him back out from the profes-

sion; but let the Institutes go on for those

who can and will be benefited by them.

The value of them cannot be estimated up

like a grocer's bill and expressed in dol-

lars and cents; but they are valuable nev-

ertheless. Neither can the value of a

good school be so expressed; yet it is val-

uable.

A good plan for a teacher to follow is

to take items from the knowledge and ex-

perience, and I may add, the toils of his

fellow teachers, adopting what is good

and guarding against the bad. This he

has a chance to do at the Institutes. One

more word about our Institutes. How

would the teachers like to hold the

next one somewhere in the country,

where I believe we would be welcomed

with a cordial extension of free entertain-

ment? I believe that many neighbor-

hoods would as soon have an Institute as

a Baptist Association, or a Methodist

Quarterly Meeting.

R. C. wants the heads of our school

examiners cut off with something that

will do the work quickly. I suppose a

gullotine would answer the purpose. Now

I want it understood that although no

grandfather of mine—no tailor who holds

a bill against me—is on that board, I

think *descriptions* too bloody an affair for

me. Let us kill them, if at all, when

they *claim* to be models of perfection. The

very idea of abolishing the examining

board, and throwing the whole matter

on determining a teacher's qualifications on

the trustees, carries with it an idea of

humbuggery on the part of *those* teachers

hard enough to guard against with the

safeguards we now have. As the

law stands, we, in effect, have few trust-

ees. The whole matter of choosing a

teacher is thrown on the district at large.

An election or two must be called, rival-

ing among teachers encouraged—rivalry

in regard to *price*, not qualifications—a

subscription circulated, while some

goat at others for not subscribing enough.

Some will not subscribe to or support a

school unless the teacher of his choice be

selected. Thus the matter stands. The

trustee, instead of having power himself,

to choose a teacher, is placed under obli-

gations to try and humor the whims of

his district, and he often fails to suc-

ceed. The law most to be desired is

one giving the trustee power to compel

the district to pay the teacher he thinks

best adapted to the school in his district.

I know that this view is somewhat un-

popular, but the people will see it is the

best after they wrangle over the present

amiable. As to the board of ex-

aminers, it seems that every good teach-

er should wish them to increase their

strictness, instead of wishing to abolish

it entirely.

G. M. R.

For the Hartford Herald.

FROM "TEXAS."

SNAKES.

Although this section of the county is

famous for its wonderful adaptability to

the growth of venomous snakes, one would

scarcely conceive, were he not a denizen

of the soil, the enormous number bask-

ing their sleek sides in the warm sunshine

on the bottoms and hills. It has been said,

with what truth I am not at present pre-

pared to state, that every farmer may

with small exertion make a fence of half

light of black snakes alone. Though

some may be incredulous, we could, with

little trouble, find a sufficient number to

qualify to the fact. The following is a

classification of the many species, and their

common names known to us:

The rattlesnake and copperhead, the most

deadly, are quite common, and numbers

have been killed this spring and summer.

The cottonmouth, black red-belly, blow-

ing viper, moccasin and spreading nider

are also venomous and dangerous, in fact,

deadly. The black, chicken, cow, garter,

house, ground and green snakes are met

with in every direction, and as they are

not considered poisonous, are seldom

killed. Few old farmers will not kill the

black snake—especially the racer—as it

is considered the inveterate enemy of ven-

omous snakes, the rattlesnake especially,

which they will attack at every opportu-

nity and destroy by their marvelous

strength of pressure.

SUPERSTITIONS NOTIONS.

One would suppose the dark days of

superstition had faded before the bright

light of a pure religion and the education-

al advantages of the nineteenth century.

It is often amusing at the ridiculous al-

lusions so carefully handled down from

generation to generation and so sacredly

treasured and firmly believed by the older

settlers and their progeny of this section.

To see the moon over the left shoulder,

and through the branches of timber, is a

sure sign of some calamity before the next

moon. To commence work on Friday,

you will never finish it. To hear the

voice of a whippoorwill, in the west, in

the early spring, is a propitious omen,

and you will have good and plentiful

crops. If you are troubled with the

toothache, and find a loose-loose tooth,

for every tooth you carry in your teeth while

on your hands and knees, you will be ex-

empted from the disease for a correspond-

ing number of years. Another cure is a

myristic ceremony said in the woods by

an old man—he can only cure the teeth

of women—his wife can affect the same

cure for men. If the first silk loom in

the cornfield is white, you will have a

marriage in the family before next corn

planting; if red, a death. If you sweep

under the bed upon which any one is sick

they will never leave it alive, and so on,

ad infinitum.

ALEXANDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAM LARKINS,

FASHIONABLE

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.

Would respectfully announce that he has re-

tired to Hartford, and resumed the hair-

business in all its branches, at his old stand,

the first door northwest of W. H. Williams'

Store, where he will be happy to receive the

patronage of the public.

LIST OF PRICES.

Hair Cutting..... 25 cents.

Shaving..... 10 "

Shampooing..... 25 "

Dyeing whiskers and mustaches,

from 25 cts. to \$1.50.

He is always at his post, and guarantees sat-

isfaction with his work. n35-3m

RUFER'S HOTEL

AND

Restaurant.

(EUROPEAN PLAN.)

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

ROOMS AT ONE DOLLAR A DAY.

Fifth St. bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PAUL T. GERMAN,

AMERICAN WHEELMAN,

n35-3m

THE HERALD.

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
IN THE TOWN OF
HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

JOHN P. BARRETT & CO.,
AT THE PRICE OF
Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

Job work of every description done with
neatness and dispatch, at very prices. We have
a full line of job types, and solicit the patronage
of the business community.

The postage on every copy of THE HERALD is
prepaid at this office.

Our terms of subscription are \$2.00 per year,
invariably in advance.

Should the paper appear publication, from
any cause, during the year, it will refund the
money due on subscription, or furnish subscribers
for the unexpired term with any paper of the
same price they may select.

Advertisements of business men are solicited;
except those of saloon keepers and dealers in
intoxicating liquors, which we will not admit to our
columns under any circumstances.

All communications and contributions for pub-
lication must be addressed to the Editor.

Communications in regard to advertising and job
work must be addressed to the Publishers.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James Stuart, Judge, of Owensboro.
Hon. J. H. Hays, Attorney, Elizabethtown.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.

H. R. Murrell, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
T. J. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford.
E. L. Wise, Jailor, Hartford.

Court begins on the second Mondays in May
and November, and continues four weeks each
term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. F. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.
Capt. Sam. K. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Sanderfer, Attorney, Hartford.

Court begins on the first Monday in every
month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begin on the 3rd Mondays in January, April,
July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begin on the first Mondays in October and
January.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leach, Assessor, Cromwell.
G. Smith Fitzhugh, Surveyor, Sulphur Springs.
Thos. H. Russell, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
W. L. Rowe, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Caneby District, No. 1.—H. H. Alford, Justice,
held March 3, June 17, September 4, December
18. E. F. Tifford, Justice, held March 18, June
4, September 18, December 4.

Cool Springs District, No. 2.—A. N. Brown,
Justice, held March 3, June 15, September 11,
December 16. D. J. Wilcox, Justice, held
March 15, June 2, September 16, December 2.

Centerville District, No. 3.—W. P. Bender,
Justice, held March 3, June 14, September 29,
December 15. T. S. Bennett, Justice, held
March 16, June 28, September 13, December
30.

Bell's Store District, No. 4.—Benj. Newton,
Justice, held March 11, June 23, September 11,
December 27. S. Woodward, Justice, held
March 10, September 23, December 11.

Fordville District, No. 5.—C. W. H. Cobb,
Justice, held March 8, June 12, September 8,
December 22. J. L. Burton, Justice, held March
7, September 22, December 6.

Elletts District, No. 6.—C. S. McElroy, March
9, June 21, September 9, December 23. Jas.
H. Miller, Justice, held March 22, June 8, Sep-
tember 23, December 9.

Hartford District, No. 7.—Jas. P. Cooper,
Justice, held March 13, June 25, September 14,
December 29. A. B. Bennett, Justice, held
June 11, September 27, December 13.

Cromwell District, No. 8.—Samuel Austin,
Justice, held March 27, June 16, September 23,
December 17. Melvin Taylor, Justice, held
June 30, September 17, December 31.

Hartford District, No. 9.—Thomas L. Allen,
Justice, held March 12, June 24, September 14,
December 28. Jas. M. Leach, Justice, held
June 12, September 28, December 14.

Sulphur Springs District, No. 10.—R. G.
Wedding, Justice, held March 19, June 5, Sep-
tember 21, December 7. Jas. A. Bennett, Justice,
held March 6, June 18, September 7, December 21.

Bartlett District, No. 11.—W. H. Cummins,
Justice, held March 10, June 22, September 10,
December 24. J. S. Yates, Justice, held March
23, June 9, September 24, December 10.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—J. H. Lee, Judge, second Mon-
days in January, April, July and October.
Beaver Dam—E. W. Cooper, Judge, first
Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, first
Tuesday in January, April, July and October.
Caneby—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Sat-
urday in March, June, September and Decem-
ber.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1875.

JNO. P. BARRETT, Local Editor.

Particular Notice.

All persons indebted to this office, will
please call and pay up, as we are in urgent
need of some money. We cannot run a
newspaper without money, and hence we
are under the necessity of collecting as
fast as amounts fall due.

All over town—Heas.

School commences next Monday.

Mr. Grosbie B. Williams made a flying
visit to Owensboro last week.

The Louisville Exposition.

We have received an invitation from the
officers of the Louisville Industrial
Exposition to attend their fourth season
of that enterprise, which opens on Sep-
tember 1st and closes October 16.

We are informed that railroads and
steamboat lines leading into Louisville
will materially reduce their rates during
the season, and thus place it within the
reach of every one to visit Louisville dur-
ing her most delightful season.

The Exposition, as every one knows, offers a
brilliant, instructive and ever-entertain-
ing picture to people of all classes. All
the inventions of master minds which
have been adopted by practical men, nov-
elities in machinery of every character,
vast quantities of rare natural products,
the offering of manufacturers, the work
of skilled hands in various branches of
art and mechanism, all combined make
a display that can not fail to attract every
one.

The Art Department is said to be pecu-
liarly rich in the treasures of our best
artists, the collection embracing several
hundred original pictures never before
exhibited outside of the studios of the arti-
sts. The art gallery heretofore has
been a most delightful feature of the Ex-
position, and we are pleased to learn that
its attractions have been increased rather
than diminished. The Natural History
Department will embrace the larger
portion of Mt. Union College Museum, a
rare collection of birds, animals and rep-
tiles, valued at a quarter of a million dol-
lars. These and other important features
of the department will be attractive, not
alone to the student, but to every lover
of the curious in nature. The natural
beauty of Louisville at this season of the
year, the excellence of her hotels, and the
cheap rate of transportation, will make a
trip to the Exposition both desirable,
pleasant and profitable.

Serious Accident to a Surviving Soldier of the Revolution.

William Blankenship, who lives two
miles above Rough Creek Springs, in
Hardin county, was born in Virginia in
the year 1759, and is consequently 116
years old. He served the colonies as a
soldier in the war for independence, and
was a member of Col. Harry Lee's famous
Light Horse battalion. The old soldier
is remarkably sprightly and active, and
his visual organs and mental faculties are
unimpaired. He has always lived a
temperate, prudent and industrious life,
and has in consequence enjoyed the most
vigorous health. Up to last Sunday week
he was fully as active as we are now in
our forty-third year. On that day the
old veteran met with a serious accident,
which, at his advanced age, it is hardly
reasonable to suppose he will recover from.
He was endeavoring to raise a fallen horse,
and had succeeded in partially lift-
ing it to its feet, when the animal gave
way, and fell against him, knocking him
down and breaking one of his legs.

Death of Colonel Hancock.

(Courier-Journal 28th.)
Colonel George Hancock died yesterday
at his residence about twelve miles from
the city. He was a gentleman of liberal
education, and after leaving Yale studied
law, but passed his life in agricultural
pursuits. Possessing a refined taste and
polished manners, he lived to a very ad-
vanced age, retaining great vigor of body
and mind, and during his long life was
singularly respected for his benevolence,
generosity and manly character. He will
be long remembered as one of the most
hospitable and cultivated men of the gen-
eration that is passing away. He was a
Virginian by birth, but for nearly half a
century was one of the most prominent
and useful citizens of this country.

Fight With Pitbulls.

Last Saturday, on the farm of William
Keeley, in Hardin county, two men en-
gaged in threshing wheat, named Joel
Drain and William Moberly, engaged in an
altercation, the former accusing the latter
of slandering him. The quarrel culminated
in Drain's assaulting Moberly with a
pitbull, with a prong of which he laid
one of his cheeks open from the chin to
the ear. Moberly retaliated in kind, and
spitted the calf of one of Drain's legs upon
the tines of his fork. They were separated
before more serious damage was done.

A New and Fatal Disease Among Hogs.

We learn from a reliable source that a
new and singularly fatal disease is de-
stroying all the hogs in the neighborhood
of the White Mills, on Nolin river. Its
symptoms are almost identical with those
of inflammation of the brain in the human
species. It does swift work; the animal
never lives beyond three hours after it is
first attacked.

New Barber Shop.

Henry Pnce, who has of late been car-
rying on the business of barbering at the
old stand of Sam. Larkins, has removed
across the street to the Hartford House,
where he is prepared to do all work in
his line in superior style and for as low
prices as any one. Give him a call.

The Events of the Week

will be the opening of the great Ex-
position at Louisville, and the magnificent
display of new goods in the Merchant
Tailor Department of the great Clothing
House of J. Winter & Co., Cor. 3d and
Market.

Do not Fail to Visit

the great Clothing House of J. Winter
& Co., when you go to the city. Prices
moderate and the largest stock in Louis-
ville to select from.

Mr. Daniel Wise, for a number of
years a resident of this place, left Mon-
day for our neighboring town, Cromwell,
where he will take charge of the flouring
mills of Mr. Preston Paxton.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate
have been lodged for record since our last
report, viz:

N. P. Wedding to John T. Sapp, 187
acres on Grassy Creek, \$2,057.00.

F. D. Holly to Horatio Odel, 75 acres
on Caneby Fork, \$150.00.

Martha A. Clark et al. to Horatio Odel,
part of 194 acres on Adams Fork, \$300.00.

Mrs. D. R. Carter to Joseph Miller,
lot in Beaver Dam. Deed of exchange.

A. Woodward to Stephen Woodward,
132 acres on Barnett's Creek. Deed of
gift.

G. W. Leach to J. S. Wilson, 101 acres
on Adams Fork, \$700.00.

Sam. Gentry to John S. Wilson, 96
acres on Adams Fork, \$700.00.

Sheriff Smith to C. L. Woodward, 20
acres, \$22.49.

Commissioner Cox to Lafayette Bick-
well, 20 acres. Deed of partition.

Commissioner Cox to Martin & Tins-
ley, 130 acres on Green River.

Commissioner Marrell to H. T. Ford,
\$6,149 acres on Adams Fork, \$827.17.

Joseph S. Park to M. E. Church, lot
on McTarry's Creek. Deed of gift.

U. S. Marshall to White, Dunkerson &
Co., lot in Rockport, \$700.00.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of the marriage
licenses issued since our last report:

James A. Austin and Miss Marietta
M. Haley.

William A. Yontz and Miss Emeline
Rowe.

Several of the ladies and gentlemen of
our town have organized a Literary Club,
which will meet every two weeks, on Fri-
day nights. The first meeting of this so-
ciety was held at Hon. H. D. McElroy's,
last Friday night, and Mrs. W. F. Greg-
ory and Miss Jennie Taylor were chosen
editors of the next paper. The next
meeting will be held at Hon. E. D.
Walker's.

A Calhoun boy got hold of a news-
paper the other day, which said that hot
drinks were more cooling to the system
than cool beverages. He emptied a hand-
ful of ground pepper into the coffee-pot,
in order to test the experiment, and soon
after breakfast he was heard confessing
to his father his disbelief in domestic re-
cipes of any kind whatever. The father
used a barrel stave to aid his side of the
argument.

The match game of base ball between
the Climates and Blackstones, which came
off at the Fair Grounds last Friday eve-
ning, resulted in the defeat of the latter.
Owing to extra good batting, the score
was exceedingly large, being 71 to 29,
nevertheless the game was exciting and
interesting. As each side has been vic-
torious once, we hope another game will
be called and thus test the championship.

Taylor Reunion.

The arrangements for this monster
gathering have been completed, and if
the weather is fair, the number in at-
tendance will be fully as many as ex-
pected. There will be a meeting of the Ex-
ecutive Committee at Beaver Dam on Sat-
urday next. Every member is expected
to be present. The reunion will take
place on September 10th, 1875.

Call and leave your orders with W. C.
Chapman, (agt.) for fruit trees from the
Greenville Nursery. Fruit trees adapted
to the soil and climate at reduced rates.
Also grape vines from Knott & Chap-
man's vineyard, the best variety in the
State.

The Hartford brass band will make
music on the occasion of the Taylor re-
union. Having secured the services of
Prof. Rowden, of Jeffersonville, Ind., he
will be down to-morrow and will act as
leader for the boys.

On Monday morning last, we were pre-
sented with a nice basket of grapes with
compliments of Miss Julia Moseley. We
return thanks to Miss Julia for this choice
fruit, and assure her it was highly ap-
preciated.

Dr. John E. Pendleton returned from a
professional visit to Caneyville, Monday
morning last, where he was summoned to
attend Mr. Rufus Beauchamp's leg.

The Hartford Police Judge is holding
his criminal term this week. He began
Monday morning and is still going on.
Several law-breakers have come to grief.

Mr. E. F. Strother would be happy if
he could meet the gentleman who inven-
ted base ball, in the woods, while in pos-
session of a double-barreled shot-gun.
He thinks he would lessen his "score" in
life.

When you visit Louisville, don't fail
to stop at Rader's, Fifth street, between
Main and Market. It is open day and
night, and good rooms will be furnished
at \$1.00 per day.

Miss Sue Murrell, of Morganfield,
Union county, Ky., is visiting her brother,
E. R. Murrell, of this place, where
she will remain for several weeks.

The woman, Mrs. Leach, who succeed-
ed in freeing herself from jail one night
last week, has been recaptured and placed
in her old quarters again.

Mr. John S. Vaughn started his new
stage between this place and Beaver Dam
last Monday. Passengers going over to
the railroad should remember this.

Mr. D. E. Thomas, while playing base
ball Saturday evening, was struck with
the ball just below the eye, making quite
an ugly place.

Mr. Harry Jarboe, while making a
window frame one day last week, came
very near cutting off one of his fingers.

We were remembered by Miss Lizzie
Walker, Monday. She sent us quite a
number of the peaches. We return
thanks to you, Miss Lizzie, and your
kindness will long be remembered.

In making up our outside forms, we
forgot to change the number. It should
have been "thirty-five" instead of "thirty-
four."

The sermons preached by Rev. Mr.
Humphrey, Sunday morning and night,
were full of eloquence and practical utility.

Sam Goodman still gets up the best
dinner ever set before the hungry travel-
er in Kentucky, for which he charges only
the nominal price of 50 cents. Always
get off at Big City for your dinner when
you go to Louisville. You'll never regret
it.

Ho! for the Exposition.

Round trip tickets to the Exposition at
Louisville can be purchased at Beaver
Dam for \$6.10, including the Exposition
ticket, and are good to return on for ten
days.

LETTER FROM BEAVER DAM.

BEAVER DAM, KY., Aug. 31.

There was only one interesting item for
the last paper, or we would have written,
and, as it is still news, we will chronicle
it.

QUINT'S GETS HIS QUANTUM.

A game of base ball was being played
between the Bricks and Stones, and as
one Q. Berry happened to be a Brick, he
first took the bat. But, alas! for him he
was too soft a Brick, for Col. Stevens
threw the ball too swift and hit the said
striker in the pit of the stomach, which
caused a piercing shriek, supplemented by
groans like unto nothing we ever heard
before. They laid him out to cool.

(A SUBSTITUTE)

and put in his stead our friend Barnes,
who caught the ball in his hand, held on
to it, and made a home run. He was
thinking of his "Duley Ann."

CAVORT IT IS HIS TEST.

Judge Blankenship then came to the
front, missed the first ball about seventy-
five feet, but the second one he caught in
his mouth, and whether he swallowed it
or not is not known. If he did, and it
kills him, Mienewber will grieve over the
death of another of his followers.

ADJOURNED.

The ball being lost they adjourned to
play on September 9th, 1875.

ANOTHER GAME.

was played here last Saturday between
the Graingers and Bricks. Both sides did
good batting and run bases well, but the
Bricks had the worst fielders, and were
beaten a few scores, the 2 finite number I
have not been informed of. They beat us,
but they "can't do it again, ah!"

BATTLESNAKES PERTINENT.

Several large rattlesnakes have been
killed recently. They are plentiful this
year.

HOTEL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. W. H. Smith, of Louisville, was in
town a few days last week. He contract-
ed while here to have a spacious dining
room and several upper rooms added to
the hotel, transient custom having in-
creased so much lately as to make this ad-
dition necessary.

A GREAT DEAL OF TRAVEL.

is being done over the road since the
fare has been reduced. The night trains
have three full coaches all the time.

LOOKING FOR A NEW THING.

We notice a great many ladies in town
trading, preparing, no doubt, for the Tay-
lor Reunion. We expect fully five hun-
dred to be in attendance, and would not
be surprised at seeing double that num-
ber.

A CURIOUS SHEEP.

A gentleman living near here has a
sheep with all its feet like those of a mule.
We will try and have it exhibited at the
barbecue.

DARK, SHEEP AND CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

Messrs. Samuels & Barber have ship-
ped several car-loads of bark recently.

Messrs. Gray, of Shelby, and Thomp-
son, of Washington, counties, shipped
and drove quite a number of sheep and
cattle away last week.

Mr. Ben. Gmy shipped two loads of five
sheep last night. Seven or eight cars of
sheep and cattle will be shipped this
week.

ONE GOOD EFFECT.

The weather is dry and dusty, too much
so for croquet.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

People are buying coal for coal weather.
We expect winter to commence in about
twenty days.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. W. Cooper and wife, Oscar Stevens
and Miss Ella Daniel, of Cromwell, were
in town Sunday. Come again and remain
longer.

OUR CANEVILLE LETTER.

CANEVILLE, KY., August 30.
SCHOOL COMMENCED.
Samuel N. Willis, whom J. Y. Tifford
employed to teach our common school,
commenced to-day, with a good number
of pupils. He is a good teacher, and it
is thought he will teach the best school
we have had for some time.

YENE, VIDE, VICI.
Misses Katie Bozarth and Eliza De-
weese, of Mayo Park, have been in town
for the last few days, but have left for
home, taking with them the hearts of two
of our dashing young dry-goods clerks.

APPOINTMENT.

D. S. Carroll was appointed constable,
to fill the vacancy caused by the resig-
nation of J. C. Milligan, by the court last
Monday. A better selection could not
have been made.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Exact Size of Our \$15 Watches

Gent's Silver Hunting Key winding Lever
Watches \$15. Gent's Silver Hunting Stem-
winding Lever Watches, \$25. Ladies' Gold Hunting
Key-winding Lever Watches, \$50. Ladies'
Gold Hunting Stem-winding Lever Watches,
\$75. Gent's Gold Hunting Stem-winding
Lever Watches, \$65. Gent's Gold Hunting
Stem-winding Lever Watches \$75.

Either of the above Watches sent by mail at
our risk on receipt of price and fifty cents for
postage, or by express, with bill collect price
on delivery of watch, subject to examination
and approval, if desired, before paying. All
our watches are warranted either solid gold or
solid silver, and sent safely by post-office money
order, registered letter or by express. We
have also a very fine assortment of solid gold
and silver chains, which we are offering at
usually low prices. We ask special attention
to our fifteen dollar silver watches, believing
them superior to any watch at like price ever
sold in this country.

If you want a Good Watch at a Low
Price send for our new illustrated Price List
of Gold and Silver Watches which shows sizes
and prices of about fifty different styles. We
send it free to any address.

C. P. BARNES & BRO., Jewelers,
(by Mail) Main st., bt. 6th & 7th Louisville, Ky.

RECEIVED BY MAIL. RAIL. R. R. RAIL.

McKENRY & HILL.

ATTORNEYS A COUNSELLORS AT LAW

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice in Ohio and adjoining counties
and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

F. P. MORGAN, C. C. WEDDING.

MORGAN & WEDDING,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HARTFORD, KY.

(Office west of courthouse over Hardwick &
Nall's store.)

Will practice in inferior and superior courts
of this commonwealth.

Special attention given to cases in bank-
ruptcy.

F. P. Morgan is also examiner, and will
take depositions correctly—will be ready to
oblige all parties at all times.

JOHN O'FLAHERTY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HARTFORD, KY.

Collections Promptly Attended to

Office on Market street, over Manly's tin
shop.

JERRY F. FOGLE, W. N. SWEENEY,

FOGLE & SWEENEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice their profession in Ohio and
adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Market street, near courthouse.

JOHN P. BARRETT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

and Real Estate Agent,

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

Prompt attention given to the collection of
claims



AGRICULTURAL.

The Right Way to Kill Trees.

The most of the nourishment of our trees is derived from the soil by means of the system of roots. There are plants which can exist solely in the air, deriving all their nourishment from the air by means of their leaves. In tropical regions this class of plants is very numerous, very many of the orchid family being of this habit. These plants have no roots proper, but what are regarded as roots are merely means of attachment to the bark of trees and stones and other objects. Still another class of plants are true parasites; these have what answer to roots, which penetrate within the bark of other plants and draw their nourishment from the juices elaborated by the organs of those other plants. But these are divided into two classes: Those that have green foliage, by means of which the stolen sap is further elaborated and undergoes certain changes, and those whose foliage is not green and perhaps live wholly off the sap sucked from the nurse-plants.

But in the case of by far the greater part of plants and nearly all of those familiar to us, the roots are necessary to the life of the plant. Destroy these and the plant dies, root and branch. This is the principle on which we proceed when we root up noxious weeds. But in the case of trees this process of uprooting is impracticable. Can the roots of a tree be killed without being uprooted?

Let us examine the process of the growth of plants and the nourishment of the roots. It is a fact that the roots of trees require constant nourishment—they grow as tree grows. The nourishment and growth of the roots come from the same organs as the growth and nourishment of the stem, viz.: from the leaves. If, then, you prevent the nourishment of the roots you kill them. It can be demonstrated that the material of the growth of trees come from the leaves, descending, usually, between the bark and the wood. During the season of greatest growth this descending sap becomes organized into vegetable tissue, forms that mucilaginous coat by means of which the bark is readily separated from the wood. A portion of this new tissue forms a new layer or growth of wood, of which one is formed each growing season or year. Another portion goes to form a new layer of bark to keep the proper thickness of that substance.

If a wire be made tight around a limb or the trunk of a tree, as the tree increases in size it will be observed that it will bulge out more below than above the wires. If any twig, which has leaves upon it, is cut off in the growing season, just below a leaf, if no sprout is allowed to grow, it will perish down to the next leaf. If a cut be made through the bark into the wood, if it heals up, it will be noticed that the new wood will form above and not below the cut. The circulation upward is in the pores of the wood; this is the crude sap going up towards the leaves: this crude material is elaborated in the leaves and green parts of plants; and then, in a condition to form vegetable tissue, descends, in the case of trees having bark, between the bark and the wood.

To kill the roots of trees, this nourishment must not be allowed to reach them. If the bark and a portion of the wood be cut through entirely around the trunk, it will generally kill the trunk of the tree, but may not kill the roots, because those, having a store of nourishment laid up, may throw up shoots, and by these unfolding leaves the life of the root is maintained. But if it can be so managed that the rising sap shall not be interfered with during one entire season, and the descending sap prevented reaching the roots to nourish them, the tree was continued to grow a season, making its usual demands upon the roots, thereby exhausting them, without their having means of being nourished, and the result will generally be that the whole tree will perish, root and branch, the following year.

Care must be taken to allow no suckers to grow from the roots; if any make their appearance, they must be destroyed early or the plan will be defeated. The right time to girdle trees to accomplish the desired object of killing them to the roots is in the spring of the year, just before the growth commences, or soon after. The girdling must be complete so far as the bark is concerned. Indeed it is better to

scrape the soft, white filaments of bark off with a knife, so as to be sure that no means remain for the sap to descend, as will be the case if care be not taken. For it not unusually happens that the bark is not all removed when trees are girdled. It is easy for the thin, mucilaginous coat to escape a carelessness of removal. The course, rough bark has no relation to the circulation of the sap of the tree. It is the soft coat next the wood. And it is often the case when a valuable young fruit tree has been barked by a horse, or maliciously by a person, that there remains all that the life of the tree requires in the filamentous, mucilaginous coat, if it is only prevented from dying up from exposure to sun and wind. This may generally be done by wrapping the part with a cloth saturated with grafting wax, if it is attended to in time. A coating of fresh cow-dung applied and wrapped with heavy cloth will do quite well in most cases.

In the case of girdling trees for the object referred to, to kill the roots as well as stem, not only must care be taken to remove all of the bark, but at the same time too broad a band of bark must not be removed or the wood will season and the ascending sap will be stopped, thus killing the tree above but not the roots. No rule can be given which will meet all cases. In the case of some trees to remove the bark for the space of an inch would be sufficient, but for some trees it would not be sufficient, because the descending sap will, in some instances, be diverted to the wood, and will descend through it. This is the case with the dogwood, persimmon, and others. It will, therefore, always be safe to cut the wood to some extent carefully all around. In the case of the silver poplar, often a troublesome tree on account of suckering, it will be necessary to cut the wood to the depth of half an inch or more. In all cases the band barked of bark must not be sufficient to allow the wood to season. The willow, on account of its soft, porous wood, will not readily season, and if the wood is not cut, the bark should be peeled off for a considerable distance.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

Preserving Wheat in the Shock.

The great loss of wheat from germination during the unprecedented wet weather of the past month brings the subject of its preservation after it is cut into prominent notice; and although a discussion of the subject now may not help to save the present crop, it may do some good in the future. The only object in shocking wheat is to preserve it from getting wet during the dry process which it must undergo previous to being hauled into the barn or put in stack. But the manner in which much of the wheat is shocked would lead us to conclude that the only object was to get into bunches more convenient for loading. If there was no danger of rain, this would be the object principally, and the loose, spreading, unschocked bunches we so often see would answer the purposes. Wheat properly shocked will stand a great deal of rain, for a long time, too, without much injury. This has been demonstrated the present harvest. An intelligent farmer from the southern part of the State, where they have suffered most severely from wet weather, told us that well-shocked grain he had examined was not growing—except the caps—while the adjoining field was ruined, perhaps, by careless shocking.

Wheat is usually bound in sheaves too large to shock well, and a good shock cannot be made with loosely bound sheaves. If the sheaves are made small, and tight bound, they shock better and keep out the water better, and if they get wet they will dry out more readily than large sheaves. Every farmer almost knows how to shock wheat well enough, perhaps, but they do not always do it well, very often this most particular part of the work is intrusted to boys or help, whose only object is to get it done the easiest way.

Early-cut wheat will stand more exposure to wet weather than that cut later, for germination cannot commence until the grain is mature, and wet weather delays the process of maturation, so that in many instances early-cut wheat, well shocked, has passed through an extended wet spell before it matured and came out wholly unimpaired.

Germination requires a certain amount of both heat and moisture at the same time, and the efforts of the farmer should be directed toward preventing a union of these conditions. When damp, foggy, hot weather occurs, wheat will sprout in the shock sometimes when it would not if opened out. At such times the air is saturated with moisture, and it seems to penetrate everywhere. Mildew will gather on clothing, books, etc., in ill-ventilated rooms. When such weather prevails, the shocking of wheat fails to

protect it from the moisture, while it is favorable to the product of heat, and the two conditions necessary to germinating the grain are present in the shock.

A very small portion of sprouted wheat spoils the "grist," as the starch, the most important material for bread-making purposes, is converted into sugar. Hence, the caps and sprouted portions should be separated as well as possible from the part not sprouted. In many cases the caps-leaves will be left that contain germinated grains, and these should be thrown off and gathered in by themselves. Sprouted wheat makes good food for stock, and where the quantity is not too great, it can be threshed with oats or rye which the farmer intends to feed to his own animals.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Corn Crop.

That the United States are to have this year an abundant crop of corn, all reports agree. An increased average of eight per cent. has been planted, and the crop (although backward in the spring) is now getting on finely, and promises a good yield. The cautious Agricultural Department reports for July indicates almost an average yield of corn, and since the date on which that report is based were collected, the conditions in nearly all parts of the country have been extremely favorable for increasing the yield. With cheap and abundant food, the facilities for fattening beef and pork will be increased, thus giving cheap provisions. We may, therefore, anticipate an abundant stock for the coming season, and in addition to breakfasts, can consequently spare large quantities of pork, beef, lard, butter, cheese, and other similar articles for our customers in Europe, and thus equalize the changes, which will go further towards improving the finances than all the pet notions of the fancy financiers.—*Nashville Democrat.*

Submerged Corn.

A reader named Smith, who had a hundred acres submerged in Upper Bayou, yesterday took a skiff and went out to where the water had been standing for more than a week, four or five feet in depth. Mr. Smith pulled out two ears of corn—average ears, just maturing—and brought them to the city, and placed them on exhibition, and to the astonishment of the examiners of the corn, it was discovered to be perfectly sound. The probabilities are that one half of the crop will be saved where the water has not covered or reached the ear. There are probably thousands of acres along the river bottoms similarly situated, and this fact, in the midst of general discouragement, is certainly a hopeful sign.—*Evansville Courier.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Valuable Recipes.

APPLE TEA.—Pour boiling water over roasted sour apples, and let them stand until the water is cold; this is a very palatable drink for invalids.

CREAM SPOON.—Break one egg in a teaspoon, fill up the cup with sweet or sour cream; one cupful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one spoonful cream tartar, and one-half spoonful of soda.

RICH ICE CREAM.—Take twelve lemons; squeeze well, and strain their juice upon as much fine sugar as will absorb the juice, then into this pour, very slowly, yet stirring very fast all the time, three quarts cream.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—Beat tart well-flavored apples and stew until soft, then run through a colander; add to each pie one-third of a cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar and three well-beaten eggs. Flavor with nutmeg and bake as a custard pie.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—Take one-half cup of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, three-fourths cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of hickory-nut meats, two eggs, or the whites of four, one teaspoonful cream tartar, and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda.

RICE PUDDING.—Take one-half cup of rice, boiled soft; add to this three spoonfuls of sugar, a bit of butter the size of an egg, one pint of sweet milk, one-half cup of yeast, two quarts of flour and a pinch of salt; let it rise over night, if necessary; add in the morning a little soda.

SALT RISING FOR BREAD.—Take three tablespoonfuls of shorts or flour one pinch (between thumb and forefinger) each sugar, salt, soda and ginger; mix with hot water to a thick batter, set over night and keep warm. This is called pinch yeast. Take of these two teaspoonfuls to one quart of batter mixed in the usual way, and set to rise; when risen, mix your dough and work it well.

TO PRESERVE CITRUS.—Pare and cut in small slices, not exceeding a quarter of an inch in thickness; remove all the seeds, weigh, and then put them in alum water for two or three

hours; then pour the alum water off, and boil in alum water for two or three hours; then pour the alum water off, and boil in clear water until you can pierce them with a straw. Then make a syrup, allowing three-fourths of a pound of sugar to a pound of citron; place your citron in this syrup, and cook same as you do any other preserves. Just before taking from the stove, slice two or three lemons (according to the quantity of preserves you have); let them cook a minute longer, and they are ready for use or to put away. If cooked to strong, the preserves will become candied after awhile.

(Continued from first page.)

"To the traitors! that means us!" said the prisoner, raising his eyes to heaven and shrugging his shoulders.

"Where is Craeke?" repeated John.

"At the door of your cell, I suppose."

"Let him enter then."

John opened the door; the faithful servant was waiting on the threshold.

"Come in, Craeke, and mind well what my brother will tell you."

"No, John; it will not suffice to send a verbal message; unfortunately I shall be obliged to write."

"And why that?"

"Because Van Baerle will neither give up the pencil, nor burn it, without a special command to do so."

"But will you be able to write, poor old fellow?" John asked, with a look on the scorched and bruised hands of the unfortunate sufferer.

"If I had pen and ink you would soon see," said Cornelius.

"Here is a pencil, as any rate."

"Have you any paper? for they have left me nothing."

"Here, take this Bible, and tear out the fly leaf."

"Very well, that will do."

"But your writing will be illegible."

"Just leave me alone for that," said Cornelius. "The executioners have indeed pinched me badly enough, but my hand will not tremble once in tracing the few lines which are requisite."

And, really, Cornelius took the pencil and began to write, when through the white linen bandages drops of blood oozed out, which the pressure of the finger against the pencil squeezed from the raw flesh.

A cold sweat stood on the brow of the Grand Pensionary.

Cornelius wrote—

"My Dear Godson,

"Burn the parcel which I have entrusted to you. Burn it without looking at it, and without opening it, so that its contents may forever remain unknown to yourself. Secrets of this description are death to those with whom they are deposited. Burn it and you will have saved John and Cornelius De Witte."

Farwell, and love me.

"CORNELIUS DE WITTE."

"August 20th, 1672."

John, with tears in his eyes, wiped off a drop of the noble blood which had soiled the leaf, and, after having handed the dispatch to Craeke with a last direction, returned to Cornelius, who seemed overcome by intense pain, and near fainting.

"Now," said he, "when I once Craeke sounds his old coxswain's whistle, it will be a signal of his being clear of the crowd and of his having reached the other side of the pond. And then it will be our turn to depart."

Five minutes had not elapsed, before a long and shrill whistle was heard through the din and noise of the square of the Buitenhof.

John gratefully raised his eyes to heaven.

"And now," said he, "let us off, Cornelius."

(Continued next week.)

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